Public opinion determines the value of Fublic opinion determines the value of stamp of superiority to GENIN's superior partial style for 1859. Hence the unintermitted demand for this light, rich and eminently becoming fathe. It is the current hat of the season. It bears the impress of taste in desira and skill in manufacture upon its shape, its proportiors, as compact yet manufacture upon its shape, its proportiors are compact yet elastic cubstance, its finish and its trimmings. In comparing it with other and higher priced bats it is difficult to imagine how such a gem of art can be sold at Four Dollars.

GENIN, No. 214 Breadway, opposite St. Paul's.

THE SPECTRE-SHIP, OR THE DREAM OF THE DAUNTIESS.—Similations with this spirit-exciting romance appeared Knox's apring style of Hata, and though the former—a work of unquestionable merit—fell still born from the press, the latter has gained an immense circulation. Price four dollars. Publication office No. 122 Fulton-st.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS-SPRING PATTERN .-BIRD, corner Pine and Nassau-sts, will introduce the Spring Style on Toesday, March I. The new pattern is offered to our customers and the public as in all respects of intrinsic excellence of materials and of beautiful outlines and propor-tions.

BIRD, corner Pine and Nassau-sts.

AN ACHEIVEMENT TO BE PROUD OF .- The AN ACHEVEMENT TO BE PROUD OF.—1106
James, the energetic and enterprising proprietors of the
rew Has Store in the Prescott House, corner of Broadway
and Spring-et, must be exceedingly grafifying to their
pride, while it is a substantial indorsement of their claims
to rank among the best hatters of our country; certainly
among the different issues of our feationable batters for
the present season, none possess greater beauty of style and
material, while the low charge of four dollaris an advantage
that the economical will not fail to avail themselves of.
Make an early visit to the "Prescott Has Store."

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF BERGEN HILL PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—We notice that ANTHONY
J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction This Day, the 2th
inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City
of New York, 32 beautiful Plots of Ground, on both sides of
the Jersey City and Newark Plank Road, situated on Bergen Hill, Hudson Gounty, N. J. The lot are very large, and
suitable for outrage or villa sites and the whole property is
eligibly situated, and must, from its close proximity to Jersey City and the City of New-York, comes into immediate
temperat for building purposes. A bout 46stages run over the
plank road from Jersey City to Newark starting every ten
minutes. Contracts have been made for upward of 106 first
class readences, which will be finished this year. For maps
apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. (2,771)

Crystal Palace Carpets, at HIRAM AN-DERRON's sight spacious cales-rooms, No. 99 Bowery; magnificent new style mosaic royal velvet tapestry Brussels, imported from celebrated English factories for exhibition at the Crystal Palace; also, Hare's celebrated Oil-Cloths of freeco, Gothic, and scroll fluires; also, English three-ply and ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Table Covers, Window Shales, &c., at astoriabing low prices. SPLENDID CARPETINGS FOR SPRING SALES.

1856.—SMITH & LOUNGBERY, No. 448 Pearl-st, are now receiving in store, per late arrivals, a large stock of veivet, tapestry, Brussels, three-oly and ingrain carpetings of cheete and elegant designs, which, having been purchased provious to the recent advances in prices, they are enabled to offer at very great inducements. CARPETINGS. - PETERSON & HUMPHREVS.

No. 579 Broadway, have just opened and are daily receiving so unusual supply of rich and elegant Carpeta, direct from France and England, consisting of Moquet, Anbusson and Aximinates, from the most calebrated Franch, manufactories. Also, rich Medallian Velvet and Mossic Carpets, from Mesers J. Crossley & Sons, England; together with a general assortment of other qualities of Carpetings, for sale on F. S. CLEAVER'S HONEY SOAP .- Just received

several cases of this incomparable toilet Soap. Also, Cleaver's Musk, Wiedsor, Shaving Creams and Soaps, Bear's Gresse, Clarified Marrows, &r., for sale by W. J. Davis & Co., No. 40 Courtlandt-at., sole Agents for the United States.

—E. A. PETERSON & Co. call the attention of their friends to the stock of new and olegant Corputings just received from the most celebrated manufactories, bought before the late advance in prices, and for sale full L5 per cent. less than those purchasing at the present rates.

When other Hair Dyes fail, CRISTApone's remodules the mischief, and produces a natural black or brown, while his matchiese thair Preservative perpetu-ates the vigor, maurience and elesteint of the Hair to the latest period of life. Solid at Carsvanoro's, No. 6 Astor House, where there are private rooms for applying the dye. Marine and Inland Insurance

General. Moteral Insurance Company.

Assets on the 15th January, 1833, \$550,600. Profits divided, pre rata, among those who do business with the Company.

Office No. 2 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Wall and William sts.

Office No. 2 Merchants' Excusures, tiam sts.

Moses H. Grinnell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Mortimer Living-James Brown, Paul Spoford, ston, Ston, Chas. H. Marshall, Wm. P. Furassa, Joseph W. Alson, Jr. Samuel Thempson, John B. Kitching, Robert L. Taylor, Danl. C. Kingaland, Wm. S. Wetmere, F. A. Delano, George Warren, G. Talbot Olyphant, Nath. D. Carlle, Fredk W. Read, Leconarde S. Suarez, Wm. H. Macy, N. G. Rutters, Thos. P. Stanton, Ramsay Crooks, Obs. H. Russell, Joseph Sands, Wm. Barnewall, Jeremiah Wilbur, John D. Hurlbott, G. H. Koop. HENRY HOLDERGE, Vice-President.

A CARD .- Dr. POWELL, Oculist, Aurist, &c.,

will receive his petients for the cusning season from 10 to 40 clock, daily. Dr. Powatt, has recently imported a large assertment of Artificial Eyes, which exactly assimilate the natural eye in color, movement and expression, and can be inserted or removed without pain or operation.

Dr. Powell's "Treatise on the Eye" can be procured at his office, also his celebrated self-acting Eye and Ear Foun-

by Towell has established a private Clinique, open from 8 to 10 clock daily, for persons in limited means. Circulars, containing particulars, can be obtained free, at his Offices, No. 502 Broadway, between Brooms and Spring-sts. TREES AND PLANTS .- PARSONS & Co., Finsh-

bg near New-York, offer for sale their usual assortment, with the addition of many rare novelities of Fruit Trees, for the orehard and garden; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses, for the avenue, lawn or cometery; Vines for the grapery and Exotic Plants for greenhouse culture. For catalogues inclose a postage statup. Lyon's KATHARION.-The most wonderful

Lyon's Katharion.—The most wonderful and desirable preparation for preserving, restoring and beautifying the bair the world ever produced. The attention of the country trade is especially invited to examine this article, from the following reasons: First, it pays the restaller more than a usual prekt. Second, its high reputation is thoroughly established: Third, its effect in each and all instances, is of the most pleasing and astistactory character; Fourth. The sales are increasing beyond a precedent in the sistory of the Material Medica. Restailed at the remarkably low price of 25 cents in large handsome bottles.

Soft at manufacturer's process by the principle jobbers of Drugs and Fancy Goods, in New-York, Boston, Palladelphia, New-Orleans, &c. Ac., and by all retail dealers every where, in both city and country. Principal depot No. 181 Broadway, up stars.

D. S. BARNES, Proprietor.

WINDOW SHADES .- Best assortment in the world, at KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 2834 Browlway, and No. 54 Reade-at. Dealers supplied from first hands. Shades warranted to stand any climate, and sold lower than at any

warranted to stand any common, and some over the cets blishment.

N.B.—Store, Church, and other large Shades, painted

Beads, of every description, for sale by M. P. Brown. No. 12d Pearl-St., No. 12d Pearl-St., New-York.

FAIRBANKS'S PLATFORM SCALES-Long known, severely tested, always right—the acknowledge tendard. FATREANES & Co., No. 89 Water-st.

General House Furnishing and Toy Basan-Large Basement Store, No. 128 Canal-s: -Britannia.
Willow, Wood, Tin. Japan and other Ware, and almost every necessity article of housekeeping always kept on sale. Flat Irons of an improved construction. A great variety of Toys, &c.

J. Kelloog.

Parties wishing to view the Property in Williamsburgh offered for sale by Santest F. Barrot, wil take stages at Grand at Ferry and stop at the property They will find an agent on the premises to show then through the houses. Only 20 minutes wells from Grand-at Ferry and ten minutes from Green Point Ferry.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAVES-GAYLER'S PATENT.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, to which she highest premium has just been awarded by the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute at Washington, and F. C. Goffin's Impenetrable Defiance Locks—the best Safes and Locks combined in the world. Depot No. 90 John-st., corner of Gold—after May 1, Pearl-st., one door below Maideniane.

Corne, Bunions and Tender Nails cured

without giving the least pain, and without cutting, by Dr. NEUMANN, (from Berlin,) No. 137 4th-av., near Union Park. Fee \$1 a corn.

I am happy to give my testimony that Dr. Neumann has cured me of a very bad corn, much to my satisfaction.

C. NEILL, M.D., No. 827 Pmest, above 12th.

Dr. Neumann, from Berlin, has cured my corns and a very troublesome bunion, without catting or giving me pain.

No. 218 Walmut-st., Philadelphia.

Office hours from \$ to 1, and from 6 to 2 P. M. Patients will be attended at their own houses.

CLIRENGER, have for twenty years stood the test of competition against the world, for superiority of material, beauty of finish and natural exactness of fit. They may be classed among the curiosities of genius and art. Cell and examine, at No. 179 Broadway, up stairs.

CRAPE SHAWLS DIRECT FROM CANTON-Will open Tuis Day, 10 cases plain and embreidered Crap-Shawla, ranging from \$5 to \$10, \$25, and \$50. Also, splenned assortiment Cashmers Shawls of every description G. M. Bouter, No 323 Grands, orner Granard.

The spring campaign has open at at Un-The spring campaign has open at at the cheapest, and the most varied assortment of Fulton and Nassau-st, with the large the cheapest, and the most varied assortment of sprilled the content of the conte

Will open This Pay, a choice selection of new spring Silks, contesting of rich Plaid, Brocade, Striped, Plain Glesia and Plain Changeable, Rich Foulard, Plaid, Striped and Figured. Also, a spieudid assortment of Bareges, Printed Jackonets and Barege De Laines.

G. M. Bodink, No. 323 Grand-st., cor. Orchard. TO SHIRT AND COLLAR MANUFACTURERS .-

NEW SILES BY THE STEAMER ATLANTIC

We now offer to the trade our improved Sewing Machines, especially adapted to sticking fine linen. They have been fully tried in this work, with entire success. We are pre-

Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding. Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. William's old established warerooms, No. 159 Chathamet, cor. of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest amortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public. PIANOS-RARE CHANCE .- Owing to removal,

a few of Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Pianos, with or withouthe Eclian, will be sold, and monthly payments taken is immediate application be made to HORACE WATERS, exclusive agent, Wareroums No. 333 Broadway, corner Anthony-st., second floor.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassan-st., New-York.

The departed! the departed, The absent, the estranged. In GURNEY's life-like portraits, Exist for us unchanged.

In a stroll through GURNEY's immense Dagnerreian establishment, No. 349 Broadway, the visitor makes the acquaintance of all our great stateamen and soldiers. "Fair women" and brave men in every section of the Union are duplicated on the walls of the great saloon.—The portraits are all zems—in fact, Gurnay's sploudid instruments, directed by his experienced hands, produce nothing but gem.

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 24.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications.

Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer -pot necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communica

TT In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, a resolution, offered by Mr. Hamlin, to allow extra compensation to the Superintendent of Printing, led to some pointed remarks upon the absurd system pursued at Washington of fixing salaries at a high point, and adding annually an extra fish to the legal allowance of the loaves With a provise offered by Mr. Chase, that hereafter no allowance of any kind beyond the regular compensation shall be made to any officer of the Senate, the resolution passed. It is to be wished (hoped?) that another leak in the It is to treasury is thus stopped for the future.

LEGISLATIVE.-Quite a number of bills of minor importance were reported to the SZNATE yesterday. The Assembly bill in relation to the circulation of the small notes of banks located in other States, was passed, to a third reading, when a motion was made to recommit with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, but before question was called the Senate adjourned.

In the ASSEMBLY, the bill to divide the Eighteenth Ward in this City was passed. The bill to amend the act concerning foreign bank notes, forbidding banks in this State to receive or is sue such notes at a greater discount than one-half per cent., was passed. The Railroad consolidation bill was passed by a vote of 79 to 34.

IF Judge Beebe yesterday denied the motion to quash the indictment found by the late Grand Jury against Ald. James M. Bard, of the Fourteenth Ward. The Alderman must, therefore, stand trial. Ald. Smith, also indicted, signified his readiness to meet the charge. Both cases may probably come on in April.

We observe that efforts are making at Al. bany, to take the medical department of the Quarantine Hospital away from the control of the Commissioners of Emigration, and to restore the old system of political intrigues and appointments. We trust these efforts may prove futile. The present arrangement demonstrates its own excellence. It works perfectly well. The community is served faithfully, and there is no reason for the slightest complaint on the ground of the public interest. Why make any change then? We trust none will be made.

It will be seen by a reference to the appointments by the President and Senate, in another column, that Hawthorne's single biographical sketch is likely to prove the most profitable of his works. If all our foreign agents do us as much credit as Hawthorne probably will, there will be little reason for dissatisfaction, and what a contrast will be afforded to the disgraceful batch which Polk sent

TURKEY AND THE FILLIBUSTERS. Mahmond, the late Sultan of Turkey, was of opinion that there could be no reaction when there was nobody left to react; so, accordingly, when he wished to carry out his reforms, he simply put all the Janissaries to death. The value of this recipe was likewise evident to Marat, who, discovering with the acumen which belonged to the Terrorist leaders, plot on plot, wished to guillotine on a commensurate scale of grandeur. During the late Sultan's life, there was no reaction. He died quietly, and his descendant mounted the throne. The Janissaries-armed and fanatic fogies of the Empire-were disposed of. Not a man was left to tell the tale. The late Sultan disavowed cruelty. It was only stern necessity. Since this act of necessity, there have been various efforts to strengthen the Turkish Empire. Her Religion has been left untouched by the politicians, because that is always a delicate thing to handle. But trousers and turbans have not escaped with theology. They have been reformed. So, too, the intercourse with foreign nations has been largely extended. Turks begin to travel otherwise than heads East. Nor did the lights of Christian government appear so brilliant ever those of Mahomedan, when Prince Radzivil demanded the Hungarian fugitives for his Russian master. upon surrender or death terms. Turkish faith used to be considered the equivalent of Chinese, but without hinting anything in its favor or presuming that it is better than French Imperial, we some how or other feel a kind of interest in the present Sultan. He wishes a

Turkey, among other things, has enjoyed

chance to reform, revive, exhibarate his Em-

the privilege of Free Trade. Some two per cent, import duty is the figure. "The manufacturers for the world" are there with their wares. Of course there are no domestic manufacturers. The population is agricultural. And such agriculture-cut off from native mechanical and manufacturing arts, suggesting how to win the affections of our mother earth, who, well treated, loves man to her innermost depths. Virgil describes the plow they use: it is not a sub-soil one, and belonged, too, to the age of Apis.

There are contradictory accounts of the condition of the Turkish Empire. Some assert that it is perishing; others, that new blood is beginning to boil in its veins. "They are a good people enough," said to us an American chemist, who was decorated out there by the Government, "and they only need some of our ideas." Now what form to put those ideas in is the question. We think the best way might be to send the Sultan some of our agricultural and mechanical instruments, and get him to open an imperial manufactory for their production and dissemination. To this should be added one for new fire-arms. Each such innovation would be an ukase that would strike Russian and Austrian Flibustering to the heart. Turkey without such native industry must falter, fall, and die, and the Christian Powers of Europe are ready to swallow ber. A slight departure from gospel practice, such as the bombardment of Constantinople, and the sacrifice of a million heathen, would form no obstacle. That would rather be a piquant sauce to the dish of shames and sorrows.

We are led to these remarks by a recent article on Turkey in The London Times. During the presence of Sir Stratford Canning at the Turkish Court, it was always understood that England was friendly to the Empire. He interested himself much in her history and statistics, and was considered a most learned and astute politician on all those points. The real spirit of England however toward Turkey-her disposition to sacrifice if required the integrity of that State, for political reasons, we never doubted. And now we are told openly that she is ready to take her place and chance with the other Fillibusters, Imperial and Royal. The Times which reflects opinion if not authority, in England, hands the Empire over to the infernal gods. Here is an extract :

the infernal gods. Here is an extract:

"We have already intimated that the time is, in our opinion, approaching when the maintenance of the Ostoman Expire in its present form will be found to be impracticable and acknowledged to be undestrable; but wheever political viciositudes the Christian and Sciavonic provinces of Turkey may witness, they can pass under no form of Government more barbarous, wasting and oppressive, than that which has so long overwhelmed them. We profess, therefore, to feel no anxiety for the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire, which hear the stamp of a tyrannical past, a worthless anxiety for the maintenance of the Offoman Empire, which bear the stamp of a tyrannical past, worshless present, and an extinct future. Our solicitude on this question is excited rather by the effects which the dissolution of the Turkish Empire may have—whenever that period arrive—upon the Union and the pacific relations of the other States of Europe. That is the subject we should rather commend to the reflections of our diplomatists and our statesmen, who have hitherto averted their ever from what they consider an insupership matists and our statesmen, who have hitherto averted their eyes from what they consider an insuperable difficulty, it is a difficulty, however, which will one day force itself upon us, and the question is whether we are to leave the tottering edifice to fall mole sus, or to provide against such a calamity. It is a matter of far less importance to mankind to preserve the integrity of Turkey than to preserve the friendly relations of Europe. But from the moment that the relations of any of the great Powers with the Porte assume a separate, and, perhaps, meancing them into direct collision with the rest of Europe. That is an evil to be avoided, if possible, by frank explanations and by collective action.

Now the meaning of this is simple. Cut up Turkey: and may we be there to see, and get a slice, or an equivalent !

Is not this a charming declaration on the part of The London Times-journal of journals -which has been reading us a three years course of Lectures on Flibustiering ! American aggrandizement, Yankee rapacity, demoeratic villanies-tit bits of rhetoric to be read in the Clubs, to fortify the politics of blue crayated members against surprise during the day! Beautiful evidence of aristocratic severity and sentiment of justice! We have felt sometimes in reading the half-Paul, half-Jeremiah articles of The Times on our Flibustiering operations, in another sense like the plaintiff who heard his cause pleaded so eloquently that he burst into tears, crying "I did not know what an injured man I was before!"-so we have been prone to exclaim, "we did not know what backsliding secondrels we Americans were before!" But now the scene is shifted. It is not Cuba (bounded on the North, &c.,) but Turkey. It is not Cuba, home of morality and virtue, bating the Slave trade and its profitsbating the corruption of officials whose only merit is that they acknowledge that their daily bread is their daily shame-bating the civil list supplied to support a chaste queen and impeccable Court-no, it is Turkey-not far from the Ionian Islands, with other geographical peculiarities. Turkey, forsooth, bears "the stamp of a tyrannical past, a worthless present and an extinct future." Epigramatic tenses are here given as perfectly as good writing can supply. But, politically, how far does Turkey differ from the owner of Cuba, Spain, even according to this summary mode of defining existence past, present and future !

The strength of the English Government depends on foreign possessions. The happiness of the people on the reverse. Annexation must be a normal career with the English Government. From its very nature it is the chief of Fillibusters. Give me land or I die. Armies and navies must have something to do. They cannot play police to commerce simply. The nimbus round a royal head must be made of bayonets and swords. Hence fighting in the East. Seinde and Punjaub and Canton butcheries, must be of periodical occurrence. All these things in England are not simply politic, but hallowed. The bigger the butchery, the more unctuous the Episcopal orison. The source too of all the military and Flibustiering appointments is technically Sacred. After Charles I. was relieved of his head, Royalty, styled theretofore Sacred, was moderately 'yelept Most Gracious. After the French Revolution of 1848, it was found necessary to intensify the regal attributes, and so Her Majesty was called Sacred, and is so named in prayers and documents. Of course all wars made by functionaries so deriving their powers mus the sacred. We look for something sacred accordingly, when the day of Turkish troubles comes. England will find reason for lending a hand to the allies. But it would be better for American preponderance in the world. and for humanity, if the Fillibusters could be headed off and Turkey saved and reformed.

HOUSE ARCHITECTURE.

The proverb that necessity is the mother of invention is strikingly illustrated by a mode of building employed in very many of the houses recently erected in the City. The enormous price of lots in the more fashionable streets, and the painful fact that every man who desires te live in splendor is after all not a millionaire, render it necessary to consult economy even in gratifying taste and providing for magnificence. Accordingly, instead of lots fifty, thirty or twenty-five front, and houses, of proportionate dimensions we find ourselves reduced to build on narrow lots, of sixteen, eighteen, or twenty feet; but even on such a strip of land it is found quite possible to have a spacious, or even a palatial house, with every convenience, and quite as many rooms, of quite as good size as used to be obtained from broad lots and houses of extensive magnitude on the ground. This ingenious and convenient style of build-

ing is known sometimes as French and some-

times as English. The house must be of four

or five stories, with kitchen, washroom, &c., mainly below the surface of the ground. The depth of the building is from fifty to sixty feet. The first story is occupied with the entry, the library and the dining-room. The entry is made very broad, say from seven to nine feet. according to the width of the house; we have seen some houses where it occupies half the width, giving a very spacious and fine effect; it runs back say thirty feet, affording abundant room for a wide staircase: the library, which is also in front, is of the same width as the entry; the dining-room is in the rear, occupying the entire width of the building : between it and the library is room for closets, dumbwaiter, &c. The parlors, two in number, are in the front and rear of the second story, and are of the entire width of the house; each has a sliding glass door to separate it from a third room in the center, of the same width, which includes the landing at the head of the stairs; the stairs are not partitioned off, but handsomely finished with balusters, &c., and left open in this middle room; and thus when the sliding doors are drawn there is one continuous salon, occupying the whole breadth and depth of the house, say 20 feet by 60, or 18 by 55. A handsomer drawingroom no one need desire. The bath-room, sleeping rooms, &c., are in the third, fourth and fifth stories. By this arrangement the utmost amount of habitable space is obtained from the smallest lot of ground. We know of houses containing in all twenty rooms, and those airy, spacious and convenient,-except perhaps there may be too many flights of stairs to climb,-built on lots no bigger than 20 by 95. It seems that in this direction ingenuity can go no further. The next move must be in the contrary way, toward palaces in external proportions as well as internal arrangements. When will moneyed men think of making money by erecting great and elegant houses on the plan of Paris and Edinburg! We mean houses to let out in flats, or complete suites of apartments, at such rents as those who are able to live in comfort or even elegance can afford to pay, but yet less than \$1,000 or \$1,500 a year,-which let us say to our country friends are but common rates for good habitations. Mr. Astor has lately erected several blocks of admirable houses on the old plan ; if he or any other well known capitalist would only introduce the innovation just mentioned we are persuaded that it would prove as profitable pecuniarily to the man as useful to the public.

-Meanwhile let us praise the architects and proprietors who have brought into fashion the building of large houses on small lots. Those of our readers who are curious to see such houses may find them in almost all of the more recent parts of the City. Some of the handsomest we have examined are in Twenty-thirdst : others are near Gramercy-park. Less expensive ones may be seen elsewhere. Candor compels us to add that we have looked at some built a year ago, which, after six months winter fires, were not creditable to the builders, owing to settling, shaking and cracking of work. Persons who think of buying houses, cannot too closely scrutinize the carpenters' and masons' work, especially, of such as are put up in blocks for the immediate purpose of being

OLIVER JOHNSON, Esq., has withdrawn from the Editorial chair of The Pennsylvania Freeman. nd at the solicitation of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society he is soon to be come associated with Mr. Gay in the Editorial man agement of The National Anti-Slavery Standard of this Mr. Johnson is a lucid and able writer, and is very much in earnest in his opposition to the "peculiar

The Virginia House of Representatives have rejected the bill appropriating \$4,000,000 for the construction of a railroad to the Ohio River.

IF Alex. R. Holliday, Democratic Member of Congress from the VIIIth District of Virginia declines

The annual Conference of the Methodst Episcopal Church, Bishop Janes presiding, is in ses-

The Vacant Judgeship-The Spanish Embassy -New-York Appointments. ence of The N. Y. Tri

WASHINGTON CITY, Tuesday, March 22, 1853. Much to the disappointment of the Southern Union Savers, the Supreme Court vacant seat has fallen to the lot of the other wing of the party, John A. Campbell, Esq., of Mobile, who carries off that prize, was about the most ultra Secessionist in all the Southern States during the late struggle in that quarter over the Compromise questions. I may truthfully add, that though comparatively unknown north of the Potomac, he has never been in either branch of Congress,) he is about the ablest man connected with the ultra States Rights organization anywhere. That is, he is chock full of talent, genius, industry and energy, to say oothing of his proverbial shrewdness as a pollsteian, v he is sadly deficient in ballast. He fails woefully to carry that in proportion to his sail. Mr. C. is about 45 years of age, not older, and was born in Georgia, whence he emigrated to Mobile on entering manho For the last ten years he has been, deservedly, at the head of the Alabama bar. During the Nashville Concention times he contributed to the Southern Rights Press the ablest, bitterest, and most violent articles against the Union (per se, if I am not much mistaken.) which grew out of that never-to-be-forgotten controversy. If I am not greatly mistaken, Mr. Campbell was not an applicant for the position, being urged on the President in all probability chiefly by Col. Jefferson Davig. His appointment will take capitally in his Ju-dicial District, wherein he is exceedingly popular, and as a jurist and as a man he commands the respect and confidence of every one, notwithstanding the ultraism

of his late secessionist sentiments. Gen. Downs, of Louisiana, desired the place, in case he could not com mand the Mission to Spain. The appointment of Camp bell to it satisfies me that D. will obtain his first choice, as he is about the only leading Union party Demoer 4 in all the extreme South, who deserves and really enjoys the entire confidence of the President. I have no idea that Senator Soulé entertains the slightest notion of going abroad; nor can I conceive that he would be sent to Spain under any pressure in his favor, however enthusiastic the President may be in his admira tion for certain peculiar traits in his (Soule's) public character. He is decidedly too much of a genius for the Administration's purposes at the Spanish Court, where our Representatives for the ensuing four years may expect to have a far more exciting time than will be encountered by either of his colleagues at other European capitals. We want no dashing diplomatist in that quarter-no man of peculiarly brilliant pointsbut a steady, safe-going, long-headed, patient and plodding man-one who carefully looks after small matters appertaining to his duties, and will, therefore, busy himself in noting, collating and keeping alive the little items of the accruing account against Spain, which, in time, may be useful as the basis of, or justification for, events to occur, which are sooner or later to end in our acquisition of Cuba, according to the calculations of the "manifest destiny" men. Downs, of all the statesmen of the South, is this man, to a notch; and I am persuaded that his peculiarities will ere long cause him to be dispatched thither.

It seems that Mr. Birdsail of Binghamton, the son in-law of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, ot rather the gentleman who married an adopted daughter of Mr. D., is "in the ring" for the New York Navy Agency This is a new movement. He will win the pos take it. Indeed, his applications, or even the fact that he will accept the New York Navy Agency, is a real God send to the Administration; for it will enable them at once to make what will be a satisfactory solution of the dilemma in which they find themselves in this connection. It has been well known here for a fortnight that Mr. Dickinson has peremptorily declined being regarded as an applicant for any post. Indeed, so ve ment has he been against the use of his name for office, that he is credited with being already very hos tile to the new Government. His son in law's accept ance of one of the most lucrative posts in the Administration's cift, must at once change Mr. D's attitude toward the Administration, and at the same time satisfy those gentlemen who are Mr. Dickinson's friends for his own sake, who number perhaps one tenth of those now nominally hitched on to his skirts; the rest being violent partizans of his for their own sake Birdsall is as ultra a Hard-shell as Schell himself, so his appointment must be charged to the very Hardshell account. Fowler, in that event, will probably get the Post-Office, without being an applicant for it; his good fortune being chalked up against the Barn burners. Lowing the Collectorship to a Hunker, "but not an ultra" Hunker, or to a Barnburner, but not an ultra Barnburner. To some such gentleman is Mr Ciaco or Mr. Kelly. I wrote you long since that Cisco would probably be the fortunate man. Again, I write, look out for Mr. Cisco's or Mr. Kelly's appointment to the Collectorship of New-York, or for that of some gentleman yet hardly dreamed of, who stands politically on the same planks occupi d by Mr. C. and

Among the last acts of Mr. Webster's public life was the negotiation of a convention or treaty with the British representative for the settlements of the small accounts (or claims) existing between the two Governments, which have originated since the close of the war of 1812. This treaty provided for the selection of a Commissioner by each Government, who are to decide these matters. They are to call in an umpire to judge between them on all points upon which they may disagree. The action of this Commission is to be final in all cases. Judge N. G. Upham, of Concord, N. H., has been appointed the Commissioner on our side, with John Addison Thomas, Esq , of New-York City, for his official (Government) Counsel I esteem these selections fortunate for the interests of the American citizens whose rights are entrusted to this Commission. Though not prominent politicians, they are both in all respects qualified for their respective positions. And, what is of equal importance, they are neither of them to be bought or sold. In these times of loose principles in public men, incorruptable officials are indeed jewels above price.

Recent Appointments and Probable Nomina tions.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Trebune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 22, 1853.

The nomination and confirmation of Hon. John A. Campbell, of Mobile, Alabama, for Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of Judge McKinley, deceased, has produced a flattering in the Union wing of the great Democratic party. Mr. Campbell is a gentleman of shining and profound talents, vast legal attainments, and withal is irreproach able in character. But he is a fire-eater of the blacing school, and took ground with pen and tongue against the constitutionality, wisdom and expediency of the Compromise Measures. He is a Secon while two of his competitors for the Judgeship, ex-Senator Downs and Judge Eustis, of Louisians, are strong National, Union, Compromise men, and pronounce the doctrine of Secession a vile heresy. Gen. Downs, and other Southern Unionists, now in the city, are rather unamiable at present. It is now said that the gifted and eloquent Senator Soulé will be tendered foreign mission, probably to Spain, and that General Downs will be chosen by the Legislature to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by Senator Soule's ap

Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, of Tennessee, is spoken of for the mission to Gustaniala. This has become full mission under a recent act of Congress. Major Wm. H. Polk, of Tennessee, is named for the

Chili Mission; and Hon. Richard Kidder Meade, of Virginia, aspires to the same position. Hon, Richard H. Stanton, of Kentucky, would take

the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, in this city, if tendered to him upon condition that in addition to the salary, he be allowed 1 per cent. on all the dis-

Messrs. Walter and Mills are the competitors for the office of Government Architect. Mr. Mills would be greatly preferred by the people of Washington and its He is reported to be a skilful and scientific architect, and is greatly esteemed for his integrity and amiable qualities by his fellow-citizens. The Secretary of War, Col. Jefferson Davis, it is said, has given a good deal of attention to architecture, and the documents connected with the Capital Extension have been placed in his hands by the Secretary of the Interior, with a request that he may present his views on the subject of the public improvements, and the selection of the most suitable person for the architect. Messrs, Manypenny, (Ohio,) appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Anderson, (Me.,) Commissioner of

Customs, are charged by National men-par excellence with being strong Free Sollers. Mr. Peck, of Vermont, it is rumored, will be Solicitor of the Treasury. He is also said to be free dirtish. The Unionists are wrathy, and declare there is no chance to procure an office, unless the applicant be a Secessionist or a Free

The long contested case for the Captaincy in the First Regiment of U. S. Dragoons, was decided in Executive Session of the Senate to-day, after a long de bate, in which Messrs. Soulé, Cooper, Shields, Badger and Houston, participated. Capt. Schonmburg has been contending for several years for this position, but President Pierce nominated L cut. Gardner for it and he was confirmed by a vote of eighteen to fifteen. This is an extraordinary decision, when the fact is remem bered that Lieut, Gardner's, nomination was laid on the table twice during the administration of President Fillmore, and once since the accession of Pierce. Thirty-six Senators signed a paper addressed to Mr. Fillmore, declaring it to be their opinion that Captain Schaumberg was entitled to the place, and yet, under the new Democratic administration, some of these identical Senators voted to confirm the nomination of Lieut, Gardner. Some Senators say, Capt. Schaum berg will yet obtain his rights. "Justice will come at last, however tardy." If the Senate had been full to day the decision would doubtless have been reversed

A Money County.-Potter County, Pa. where po intoxicating liquor is sold, is attracting the attention of persons settling in Pennsylvania, as a life and property will be more secure, and the County taxes higher than elsewhere in that State. The Coroner's fees last year amounted to fifty cents. The expenses of Philadelphia County, caused by intexticating liquors, would go far to purchase Potter County out and out. Another Medium.

The following very distinct " rap" was comnunicated yesterday from Detroit. Although The Tribunchas been, at one time or another, accused of every enormity of which eavy can believe success cap able, yet it is strange enough that we ourselves should be the first to clearly establish the fact that we ere a medium"-and a first rate medium, too, as it would

OFFICE OF FARMER'S CONTAMON. OFFICE OF FARRIER'S CONTAINON,
DETAOLT, MARCH, 1853.
GREELEY & McElearis, —Gentlemen — Enclosed is a
draft to pry for advertising The Farmer's Companion
in The Weakly Tribune two weeks—dear enough in all
conscience—but we begin to see the fruits thereof. You
are a good "medium" no doubt.
Yours most truly, Chas. Surves.
Well!—so we are a "medium," and no missiske!

Those who may have heretofore been disposed to find fault with the apparently high price of advertising in The Weekly Tribune, will discover—as fast as they try the experiment, that a weekly paper, going into Sixty or Seventy Thousand respectable families in the United States, ought not to be expected and cannot affect to insert advertisements at the same rate as a publication which never finds its way beyond the liquor groceries and grog-shops where it is peddled and read. The price of advertising, more than that of almost any other service, is accurately measured and estimated by the business public. Beyond the intolerable auisance they indict upon every body, the whole tribe of Advertise ment "Puff Pokers" have no more effect upon the business world than the wind whistling through the belify of St. Paul's. There is not a business man from Broad st. to Bull's Head who has not a pretty accurate ides-or at all events, an idea he has formed for himself-of the relative value of an advertisement is the various journals.

For ourselves, as our readers may see, we have as reason to be discontented; but we publish the above specimen of letters we receive, as a hint to the Peter funks and "Blowers" of the advertising trade and their employers that they are losing their time; the world is not so easily humbugged after all.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver etc

The Consolidation Bill-Redemption of Bills

in New-York-Williamsburgh Water, &c. Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune. ALBANY, Wednesday, March 23, 1833. As I have heretofore predicted, the Consolidation bill passed yesterday morning. The vote stood 79 to 34. It will help the trade of the State and still further augment the value of the Stock of the Compan

ies to be consolidated roads. In this instance, Wall at and the interests of the people go hand in hand. The bill compelling foreign Banks to redeem their notes in New-York at † per cent, passed this morning. It is a specious bill under which rotten Banks may in three months get up a credit out of which they may make indefinite terms. Yet it was asked for by wise men who ought to know what is for the best. I shall be happy to find myself deceived in my views of the re-

sults which will flow from this meas The Williamsburgh Water bill went through to-day, after a hard fight of a mouth. Brooklyn repre-sentatives did all they could to kill it, but they failed. Mr. Murray will probably speak against the

Vanderbilt Canal resolution to-morrow. Sun Rosa Swise Treaty - Appointments, Naminations,

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 23, 1852. The Senate has been engaged upon the Treaty of amity with Switzerland. One of its provisions is that unnaturalized foreigners may hold real

Confirmations .- Hugh J. Anderson, of Me. Commissioner of Customs; Richard P. Hammond, Collector at San Francisco: Philip S. Roach, Appraiser at the same port; Henry Wilton, Marshal of Illinois. Nominations. - Nathaniel Hawthorne, of

Mass., Consul to Liverpool; Geo. W. Rice, Marshal of Michigan; Thomas P. Pierce, a distant relative of the President, Postmaster at Hillsborough, N. II.; Benja-min J. Jackaway, Indian Agent, at the Choctaw Judge Mason's nomination as Commissioner

of Patents is not liked by the lown Senators, neither of whom recommended him. The Cabinet has been holding a long ses-

sion. The New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore appointments were under consideration. Senator Rusk has been alarmingly ill, but is

new considered better.

Adjournment of the Senate, &c. Washington, Wednesday, March 23, 1863, The Senate will probably adjourn finally on

Monday.

The Census Bureau is about being reorganized. Its clerical force is to be increased to about 40, by reinstatements and perhaps new appointments. G. W. Featherstonhaugh posts a Mr. Eaton of Wisconsin, as a liar, knave, scoundrel and coward, because he did not resent a cowhiding, &c.

Washington, Wednesday, March 23, 1851.
The Washington papers say that President Pierce's last public reception for the present, will take to-morrow night.

The Gardiner Trial.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 23, 1853.
The examination of Capt. Edward Barry was The examination of Capt. Edward Barry was resumed this morning. He described, from personal explorations, the whole region of Lagunillas, where Gardiner locates his mine. It is an extremely mountainous, wild country—roads leading to it very bad, principally mule paths, and atterly impassable tor wheel carriages. Steam engines and other mining machinery would have to be carried on the backs of mules, to do which he thought was impossible; could find nothing resembling a mine; none of the scoris of a mine in the country; had free access to the records of Profects and Alcades, but could find no records of a silver mine; understood Dr. Gardiner was there in the house of Don Jose Pando, when he and the Commissioners were there; went to Pando's with two Commissioners to notify Gardiner that the Commissioners had arrived, and would be glad to have him show his mine.

The Court ruled all conversation with Pando out, as Gardiner was not present, though the prosecution said they would follow it up by evidence, showing that Gardiner was in the adjoing room, and heard it.

Adjourned.

U. S. SENATE-EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 23, 1853. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Hamlin's resolution that the same extra compan-sation be allowed to the Superintendeut of Printing and the Clerks and Messengers under him, as is paid by the resolution of the Senate to the other Clerks and Messen-

gers of a similar grade.

Mr. STUART moved to strike out the Sapermr. Donge (Iowa) offered an amendment, providing that no extra compensation shall hereafter be allowed to any one out of the Contingent fund of the

Mr. BADGEE approved of extra compensation It made employes more prompt, and was expected by them; and he appealed to the Senator to subdraw the amendment. What would it avail if the Senate abould hereafter think proper to vote the usual extra compen-cation.

Mr. Donge replied, it had been repeatedly said, "This is the last time we will vote the extan," yet the system still went on. He said he was sick of it. He had been baset and bedeviled by men, women and children, even at a late hour of night to support such sillowances. [Laughter.] The abuse, however, had grown so large as to fall by its own weight, and he was glad

Mr. BADGER made an appeal to the Senator r the last time, and Mr. Donor, amid laughter, withdrew his

Mr. BRODHEAD said over \$28,000 for extras vas voted during last Session, and he was opposed to so Mr. Chase, with a view of terminating the

abuse, offered a proviso that hereafter no allowance of any kind beyond the regular compensation shall be made to any officer of the Senate. Mr. Parger moved an amendment, namely.

Mr. Badger moved an amendment, namely, unless directed by the Senate. [Laughter]
Mr. Douglas regarded the system as an intolerable abuse and thought the Senate should now give notice it would no longer be tolerated.
Mr. Dodger, of Iowa, hoped the amendment would prevail, activithats ading he had withdrawn his, at the instance of the Senator from North Carolina, whose appeals was impossible to resist. In return his friend for once should yield to him in this small matter.
Mr. Badger said nothing would give him greater pleasure, but it must be done in the proper place and in the right way, and he begged Senator is all